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to some of the more important cases." This citation is a good illustration of the author's critical faculty.

The work is characterized throughout by a clearness of thought and a vigor of statement which make it most interesting and suggestive, and, therefore, valuable. It is an essay as distinguished from a treatise. Mr. BROOKS has, however, collected and discussed all of the most important cases, and his classification of the subject is probably, on the whole, the best that could have been adopted in view of the fact that he steadily adheres to his plan of investigating how far existing doctrines and principles must be modified in order to meet the peculiar requirements of the subject. It, therefore, seems natural to discuss successively as he does, "The Status of a Telegraph Company;" "The Liability of a Telegraph Company;" "The Limitation of Liability by Conditions in the Message Blanks;" "The Measure of Damage."

Each of these heads is, of course, elaborately subdivided. The discussion, under the last head, of "Mental Suffering" (page 54) is particularly to be commended. G. W. P.

THE LAW OF EXPERT TESTIMONY. By EVAN B. LEWIS, A. M., LL. B., of the Philadelphia Bar. Philadelphia: Rees Welsh & Co. 1894.

The author states in his preface that "This volume is intended to give a general treatise [sic] on the law of expert testimony, as it is found in the decisions of the various States, together with the common law principles as they are applied in our courts." After a careful examination of this book, we find that, with its good features, it is not only not exhaustive, but it is, in a number of instances which have come to our notice, inaccurate. Thus, on page 32 we find the following: "The general rule is to exclude any writing for comparison. This is the prevailing English common law rule; and one substantially like it prevails in the New England States, Mississippi, Ohio, Kansas, Iowa, Texas, New Jersey and New York."

The author does not seem to be aware of the fact that the

common law rule has been changed by statute in England, and also in many of the United States, including Ohio, New Jersey, and we believe New York. The author does not appear to be consistent in his statements. Thus, upon pages 44 and 50, we find contradictory statements relative to the identification of blood as human. The quotation from the testimony of the witness in the Cronin case on page 46, is incorrect, as we happen to know of our own knowledge.

The work on the same subject by Dr. Henry Wade Rogers is much superior to the work in question, which, as we have stated before, is neither exhaustive nor accurate. A critical study of the English language would have improved the phraseology of the work. See, for instance, the preface and page 19, 14th and 15th lines, and page 27, 3d and 4th lines of the second paragraph.

M. D. EWELL.

The Kent Law School of Chicago.

July 11, 1894.

POCKET MANUAL OF RULES OF ORDER FOR DELIBERATIVE ASSEMBLIES. By Lieut. Col. HENRY M. ROBERT. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1894.

This compendious little manual, which has now reached its one hundred and fifth-eighth thousand, richly deserves the success it has achieved. In its own peculiar domain it has no rival. Compared with the antiquated inefficiency of CUSHING, and the dogmatic unreliability of REED, its pages, with their clear definitions and statements of principles, their abundant explanations and full cross references, are as a modern scientific text book, beside those that obtained in our grandfather's days. If there is any doubtful point not elucidated in its pages, the man who can point it out deserves a prize for his keenness of sight. And in spite of this scientific completeness and accuracy, it is withal so simple that misunderstanding of its statements would be inexcusable. With this book in his hand, no chairman can be pardoned for those errors with which we are all so familiar in the deliberations of church and society meetings.